City of Wichita, Kansas Americans with Disabilities Act Transition Plan

OJ Watson Park

3055 S. Old Lawrence Road

November 2005



Prepared by

DMCG

Disability Management Consulting Group L.L.C.

2801 Jonquil Place Columbia, MO 65202

In conjunction with

The Great Plains ADA & IT Center and the City of Wichita Disability Advisory Board

<u>City of Wichita – ADA/504 Transition Plan – OJ Watson Park - November 2005</u>
Legend: Blue font identifies hyperlinked documents – Red font indicates recommended changes to structures or policies

Locations	Structural Inconsister	ncies	Recommended Corrections/Modifications to Ensure Program Access	M	riter L=lov =medi H=hig	v, ium,			mental Technical nformation	Finalized Ac	etions	
Location	Identified Issue	ADAAG Specifications	Recommended Correction	Priority (overall)	Public Access	Frequency - PWD	Photo #	Conceptual Costs	Support Information	Finalized Correction	Date to be Corrected	Date Completed (Include initial)
1. Parking	Designated accessible parking spaces do not exist in the <u>north</u> parking lot.	4.1.2(5)(a), (b), 4.6	If parking spaces are provided for self-parking by employees or visitors, or both, then accessible spaces complying with 4.6 shall be provided in each such parking area in conformance with the table shown in (5)(a). In addition, One in every eight accessible spaces, but not less than one, shall be served by an access aisle 96 in (2440 mm) wide minimum and shall be designated "van accessible." The existing parking lot has 40 total parking spaces and no designated accessible parking spaces. ADAAG requires a minimum of 2 accessible parking spaces in this parking lot. Provide two accessible parking spaces. Ensure to situate the accessible spaces closest to exiting pedestrian pathways and so that individuals with disabilities will have options of parking locations.	Н	Н	M	<u>1</u> <u>5</u> <u>4</u>	\$400	(See Accessible Parking Detail – Attachment A and Parking Technical Bulletin, for greater clarification).			
2. Parking	An appropriate number of accessible parking spaces do not exist in the parking lots on the east side, near the main facility.	4.1.2(5)(a), (b), 4.6	If parking spaces are provided for self-parking by employees or visitors, or both, then accessible spaces complying with 4.6 shall be provided in each such parking area in conformance with the table shown in (5)(a). In addition, One in every eight accessible spaces, but not less than one, shall be served by an access aisle 96 in (2440 mm) wide minimum and shall be designated "van accessible." The existing parking lots have an approximate 210 total parking spaces and only 3 designated accessible parking spaces. ADAAG requires a minimum of 7 accessible parking spaces in this parking area. Provide 4 additional accessible parking spaces. Ensure to situate the accessible spaces closest to exiting pedestrian pathways and so that individuals with disabilities will have options of parking locations.	Н	Н	M	51 51 60 51 71 51 88 51 91	\$800	(See Accessible Parking Detail – Attachment A and Parking Technical Bulletin, for greater clarification).			

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3. Parking	The three designated accessible parking spaces, in the east parking area, have low signs and no access aisles.	4.1.2(5)(a), (b), 4.6	If parking spaces are provided for self-parking by employees or visitors, or both, then accessible spaces complying with 4.6 shall be provided in each such parking area in conformance with the table shown in (5)(a). In addition, One in every eight accessible spaces, but not less than one, shall be served by an access aisle 96 in (2440 mm) wide minimum and shall be designated "van accessible." Three designated accessible parking spaces exist, but none provide adjacent access aisles. Since all three spaces are located in different parking lots, all would need to be van accessible spaces. Accessible parking signs are required to be located so they can be seen with a vehicle parked in the space. This requirement can generally be adhered to with the sign mounted at 5-feet high measured to the bottom of the lowest sign. Ensure that an access aisle exists adjacent to each designated accessible vehicle parking space. Ensure that the combined width of the vehicle parking space and access aisle measures at least 16-feet. Provide upright signage, including van accessible signage, mounted 5-feet high measured to the bottom of the lowest sign.	M	Н	M	5 8 5 9 6 0	\$400	(See Accessible Parking Detail – Attachment A and Parking Technical Bulletin, for greater clarification).			
4. Parking	An appropriate number of accessible parking spaces do not exist in the parking lots on the south side, near the main facility.	4.1.2(5)(a), (b), 4.6	If parking spaces are provided for self-parking by employees or visitors, or both, then accessible spaces complying with 4.6 shall be provided in each such parking area in conformance with the table shown in (5)(a). In addition, One in every eight accessible spaces, but not less than one, shall be served by an access aisle 96 in (2440 mm) wide minimum and shall be designated "van accessible." The existing parking lots have an approximate 240 total parking spaces and none are designated accessible. ADAAG requires a minimum of 7 accessible parking spaces in this parking area. Provide 7 accessible parking spaces. Ensure to situate the accessible spaces closest to exiting pedestrian pathways and so that individuals with disabilities will have options of parking locations.	Н	Н	M	N A	\$800	(See Accessible Parking Detail – Attachment A and Parking Technical Bulletin, for greater clarification).			

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5. Parking	Two designated accessible parking spaces exist, in the west parking area, but both have low signs and no access aisles.	4.1.2(5)(a), (b), 4.6	If parking spaces are provided for self-parking by employees or visitors, or both, then accessible spaces complying with 4.6 shall be provided in each such parking area in conformance with the table shown in (5)(a). In addition, One in every eight accessible spaces, but not less than one, shall be served by an access aisle 96 in (2440 mm) wide minimum and shall be designated "van accessible." Three designated accessible parking spaces exist, but none provide adjacent access aisles. Since all three spaces are located in different parking lots, all would need to be van accessible spaces. Accessible parking signs are required to be located so they can be seen with a vehicle parked in the space. This requirement can generally be adhered to with the sign mounted at 5-feet high measured to the bottom of the lowest sign. Ensure that an access aisle exists adjacent to each designated accessible vehicle parking space. Ensure that the combined width of each vehicle parking space and access aisle measures at least 16-feet for one van space and 13-feet for the other space. Provide upright signage, including van accessible signage at one space, mounted 5-feet high to the bottom of the lowest sign.	M	Н	M	<u>6</u> <u>1</u>	\$400	(See Accessible Parking Detail – Attachment A and Parking Technical Bulletin, for greater clarification).			
6. Parking	Two designated accessible parking spaces exist, in the northwest parking area, but both have low signs and no access aisles.	4.1.2(5)(a), (b), 4.6	If parking spaces are provided for self-parking by employees or visitors, or both, then accessible spaces complying with 4.6 shall be provided in each such parking area in conformance with the table shown in (5)(a). In addition, One in every eight accessible spaces, but not less than one, shall be served by an access aisle 96 in (2440 mm) wide minimum and shall be designated "van accessible." Three designated accessible parking spaces exist, but none provide adjacent access aisles. Since all three spaces are located in different parking lots, all would need to be van accessible spaces. Accessible parking signs are required to be located so they can be seen with a vehicle parked in the space. This requirement can generally be adhered to with the sign mounted at 5-feet high measured to the bottom of the lowest sign. Ensure that an access aisle exists adjacent to each designated accessible vehicle parking space. Ensure that the combined width of each vehicle parking space and access aisle measures at least 16-feet for one van space and 13-feet for the other space. Provide upright signage, including van accessible signage at one space, mounted 5-feet high to the bottom of the lowest sign.	M	Н	M	<u>6</u> <u>2</u>	\$400	(See Accessible Parking Detail – Attachment A and Parking Technical Bulletin, for greater clarification).			

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7. Restrooms	The lavatories, in the southwest men's and women's restrooms, have exposed pipes.	4.19	Pipes under lavatories are required to be insulated or otherwise configured to avoid contact. Ensure at least one lavatory in each restroom complies with ADAAG specifications.	L ®	Н		<u>3</u>	\$25	See Attachment 4 – <u>Lavatory</u> <u>Specifications</u> for more information on accessible lavatories.			
8. Restrooms	The men's and women's southwest restrooms do not provide Braille signage at the entrance doors.	4.1.3(16) 4.30.4	ADAAG requires public restrooms to be designated with Braille, raised letters, and the symbol of accessibility, where restrooms are accessible. Provide ADAAG compliant signage at restroom entrances.	L	Н		2	\$50	Signage Specifications for Permanent Rooms and Spaces			
9. Restrooms	The toilet stalls, in the southwest men's and women's restrooms, are totally inaccessible due to numerous barriers.	4.23	Inconsistencies include, but are not limited to, very narrow stall, lack of rear grab bars, and toilet paper dispensers in wrong location. Modify the restrooms to comply with ADAAG specifications, if it is technically feasible to do so.	M	Н	M	4	\$3,00 0	Restroom Figures – Building Blocks			
10. Restrooms	The drinking fountain, at the southwest restrooms, is inaccessible and hi-lo fountains do not exist.	4.15 4.1.3(10)	According to ADAAG, the number of all facilities and elements, which are required to be accessible, are delineated in ADAAG section 4.1. However, 4.1 only address drinking fountains in reference to floors of a building or facility. The program access provisions of Title II require all programs and services to be accessible and usable. Drinking fountains are a service provided by the City and must be made accessible. The number of drinking fountains that are required to be accessible in a park or play area setting is debatable. We recommend modifying the existing drinking fountain to comply with ADAAG specifications for individuals who use wheelchairs, including spout height. Additionally, we recommend providing a hi-lo fountain where the existing fountain is located.	L	Н	M	8	\$500	Building Block 7 – Drinking Fountains Sample hi-lo fountain in park setting			

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11. Restrooms	The men's and women's south restrooms do not provide Braille signage at the entrance doors.	4.1.3(16) 4.30.4	ADAAG requires public restrooms to be designated with Braille, raised letters, and the symbol of accessibility, where restrooms are accessible. Provide ADAAG compliant signage at restroom entrances.	L	Н	M	1 0 1 3	\$50	Signage Specifications for Permanent Rooms and Spaces			
12. Restrooms	The thresholds, at the entrance doors to the men's and women's <u>south</u> restroom entrance doors, are too high measuring over 2-inches.	4.13	Thresholds at doors that are required to be accessible can be no higher than ½-inch. Lower the existing thresholds to comply with ADAAG specifications.	M	Н	M	1 0 1 3	\$200	See Building Block 8 - Accessible Doors for additional information			
13. Restrooms	The lavatories, in the men's and women's south restrooms, have round knobs for faucet controls.	4.19	Round knobs exist on the lavatories. At least one lavatory should have faucet controls that do not require a tight grasp or pinching or twisting of the wrist to operate. Replace the round knobs on one lavatory in each restroom with lever type, push button or motion activation faucet controls.	M	Н	M	1 1 1 5	\$200	See Attachment 4 – <u>Lavatory</u> <u>Specifications</u> for more information on accessible lavatories.			
14. Restrooms	The lavatories, in the men's and women's <u>south</u> restrooms, have exposed pipes.	4.19	Pipes under lavatories are required to be insulated or otherwise configured to avoid contact. Ensure at least one lavatory in each restroom complies with ADAAG specifications.	L ®	Н	M	1 1 5	\$25	See Attachment 4 – <u>Lavatory</u> <u>Specifications</u> for more information on accessible lavatories.			
15. Restrooms	The toilet stalls, in the south men's and women's restrooms, are totally inaccessible due to numerous barriers.	4.23	Inconsistencies include, but are not limited to, very narrow stall, lack of rear grab bars, and toilet paper dispensers in wrong location. Modify the restrooms to comply with ADAAG specifications, if it is technically feasible to do so.	M	Н	M	1 2 1 6	\$3,00 0	Restroom Figures – Building Blocks			

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16. Restrooms	The men's and women's north restrooms do not provide Braille signage at the entrance doors.	4.1.3(16) 4.30.4	ADAAG requires public restrooms to be designated with Braille, raised letters, and the symbol of accessibility, where restrooms are accessible. Provide ADAAG compliant signage at restroom entrances.	L	Н	M	1 7 2 0	\$50	Signage Specifications for Permanent Rooms and Spaces			
17. Restrooms	The lavatories, in the men's and women's <u>north</u> restrooms, have exposed pipes.	4.19	Pipes under lavatories are required to be insulated or otherwise configured to avoid contact. Ensure at least one lavatory in each restroom complies with ADAAG specifications.	L ®	Н	M	1 8 2 1	\$25	See Attachment 4 – Lavatory Specifications for more information on accessible lavatories.			
18. Restrooms	The toilet stalls, in the <u>north</u> men's and women's restrooms, are totally inaccessible due to numerous barriers.	4.23	Inconsistencies include, but are not limited to, very narrow stall, lack of rear grab bars, and toilet paper dispensers in wrong location. Modify the restrooms to comply with ADAAG specifications, if it is technically feasible to do so.	M	Н	M	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{2}{2}$	\$3,00 0	Restroom Figures – Building Blocks			
18. Restrooms	The drinking fountain, at the north restrooms, is inaccessible and hi-lo fountains do not exist.	4.15 4.1.3(10)	According to ADAAG, the number of all facilities and elements, which are required to be accessible, are delineated in ADAAG section 4.1. However, 4.1 only address drinking fountains in reference to floors of a building or facility. The program access provisions of Title II require all programs and services to be accessible and usable. Drinking fountains are a service provided by the City and must be made accessible. The number of drinking fountains that are required to be accessible in a park or play area setting is debatable. We recommend modifying the existing drinking fountain to comply with ADAAG specifications for individuals who use wheelchairs, including spout height. Additionally, we recommend providing a hi-lo fountain where the existing fountain is located.	L	Н	M	3	\$500	Building Block 7 – Drinking Fountains Sample hi-lo fountain in park setting			

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19. Restrooms	The men's and women's main restrooms do not provide Braille signage at the entrance doors.	4.1.3(16) 4.30.4	ADAAG requires public restrooms to be designated with Braille, raised letters, and the symbol of accessibility, where restrooms are accessible. Provide ADAAG compliant signage at restroom entrances.	L	Н	M	3 5 2	\$50	Signage Specifications for Permanent Rooms and Spaces			
20. Restrooms	The mirrors, in the men's and women's main restrooms, are located too high at 44-inches.	4.19.6	At least one mirror in each restroom is required to be located so that the bottom edge of the reflecting surface is a maximum height of 40-inches. Typically, this barrier can be removed by installing an additional full length mirror. Install a full length mirror.	L	Н	M	3 6 4 0	\$50	ADAAG			
21. Restrooms	The lavatory, in the men's main restroom, has exposed pipes.	4.19	Pipes under lavatories are required to be insulated or otherwise configured to avoid contact. Ensure at least one lavatory in each restroom complies with ADAAG specifications.	L	Н	M	<u>3</u> <u>6</u>	\$25	See Attachment 4 – <u>Lavatory</u> <u>Specifications</u> for more information on accessible lavatories.			
22. Restrooms	The urinal, in the men's main restroom, is located too high.	4.18	At least one urinal is required to be located so that the rim is a maximum of 17-inches high. Existing urinals have rims located at 24-inches high. Modify one urinal so that the rim is no higher than 17-inches.	L	Н	M	<u>3</u> <u>7</u>	\$100	See the Accessible Urinals figure for more details.			
23. Restrooms	The water closet, in the women's accessible toilet stall, is centered at 17-inches.	4.16	According to ADAAG, accessible water closets must be centered at 18-inches from the side wall. Move the water closet so it is centered at 18-inches or move a portion of the side wall so the water closet is centered at 18-inches, if doing so is technically feasible.	L	Н	M	<u>4</u> <u>1</u>	\$500	Restroom Figures – Building Blocks			

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24. Picnic Tables	In the picnic area, located on an accessible path outside the concession area, an accessible picnic table does not exist.	AGS APT 16.5.1 .1	Technically, neither ADAAG nor the Recreational Facilities - Final Rule provide scoping for picnic tables. In addition, neither guideline provides specifications for what would constitute an accessible picnic table. However, the document titled "Accessibility Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas" (AGSAPT) does provide both scoping and specifications for accessible picnic tables. These Guidelines (AGSAPT) are neither final rules nor enforceable. Generally, we consider picnic tables and other park amenities for use by the general public to be services provided by local governments, which own or operate the park. Therefore, to ensure compliance with Title II's program access requirements, we recommend following the scoping and specifications provided by the AGSAPT to determine the accessibility of picnic tables. According to AGSAPT, section 16.5.1.2 requires that where two or more fixed picnic tables are provided in a picnic area, at least 50 percent, but no less than two, shall comply with 16.5. Proposed 16.5.2 requires accessible tables to be dispersed among the various types of picnic settings or opportunities provided. Proposed 16.5.4 addresses the technical provisions for the wheelchair seating at picnic tables. Each accessible seating space will provide knee space of at least 30 inches wide, 19 inches deep, and 27 inches from ground/floor to the bottom of the table top. Ensure that at least one accessible picnic table exist at this picnic area.		Н	M	2 5 2 6 2 7 2 8	\$200	AGSAPT			

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25. Miniature Golf	The counter, at the miniature golf club house, is located too high at 42-inches.	7.2	ADAAG requires a minimum 36-inch long portion of sales or service counters to be a maximum height of 36-inches. Lower a portion of the existing counter to a maximum height of 36-inches.	M	Н	M	<u>2</u> <u>9</u>	\$200	ADAAG New ADAAG			
26. Miniature Golf	The Miniature Golf play area and the path of travel leading to it, is inaccessible due to steps, steep cross slopes and other abrupt changes in level.	PAFR 15.5.2	Since ADAAG does not specifically provide guidance on how to make play areas accessible, we are required to examine existing federal information, which is currently not part of the ADA and, therefore, not enforceable guidance. Two such documents exist; the Play Areas, Final Rule (PAFR), October, 18 th , 2000 (Play Areas Final Rule); and the New ADAAG, November 24 th , 2004, Chapter 2, 240 Play Areas and Chapter 10, 1008 Play areas (New ADAAG). In essence, both of the Play Areas Final Rule and New ADAAG are identical and both were created by the U.S. Access Board. According to PAFR, Section 15.5.2 Accessible Holes This section requires at least 50 percent of all holes in miniature golf courses to be accessible and that the accessible holes be consecutive, with some exceptions. We recommend making as many holes accessible, via an accessible path of travel, to the point that it is technically feasible to do so.	M	Н	M	3 0 3 1	\$4,00 0	Play Areas, Final Rule (PAFR			
27. Boat Dock	The path of travel (sidewalk) leading to the boat dock is a ramp without handrails on each side.	4.8	According to ADAAG, any part of an accessible route with a slope greater than 1:20 shall be considered a ramp. If a ramp run has a rise greater than 6-inches or a horizontal projection greater than 72-inches, then it shall have handrails on both sides. The existing sidewalk has a running slope greater than 5%, measuring over 7% at intervals. Provide handrails along each side of this ramp where the running slope is greater than 5%. Ensue that all ADAAG ramp specifications are adhered to, including level landings at 30-foot intervals.	L ®	L	L	3 2 3 3	\$3,50 0	Ramp Detail			

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28. Pony Ride Area	The pedestrian pathways leading to and throughout the pedestrian areas consist of dirt surfaces and have abrupt changes in level.	<u>4.3.2</u> <u>4.1.2</u>	According to ADAAG, at least one accessible route shall connect accessible buildings, facilities, elements, and spaces that are on the same site. An accessible route must be stable, firm and slip-resistant (rubber, concrete or asphalt) and an accessible route cannot have abrupt changes in level greater than ½-inch. Ensure that an accessible path of travel exists leading to and throughout all facilities.	M	M	М	4 2 4 3	\$2,50 0	ADAAG			

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29. Walking Trail	The walking trail is inaccessible due to numerous features including, abrupt changes in level, steep cross slopes, and areas where the surface is not stable and firm	Proposed 16.2.1	Technically, neither ADAAG nor the Recreational Facilities - Final Rule provide scoping or specifications for outdoor trails. However, the document titled "Accessibility Guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas" (AGSAPT) does provide both scoping and specifications for accessible trails. These Guidelines (AGSAPT) are neither final rules nor enforceable. Generally, we consider trails and other park amenities for use by the general public to be services provided by local governments, which own or operate the trail. Therefore, to ensure compliance with Title II's program access requirements, we recommend following the scoping and specifications provided by the AGSAPT to determine the accessibility of outdoor trails. Proposed 16.2.1 requires the surface of accessible trails to be firm and stable. The "slip resistance" requirement was dropped from the accessible surface requirements of ADAAG 4.5 because slip resistance cannot be guaranteed in the outdoor environment. The means and materials used to establish accessible exterior surfaces are plentiful. Crushed stone, fines, packed soil, and other natural materials can provide a firm and stable surface. AGSAPT allows extreme departures from ADAAG 4.5 where the purpose of a particular trail may be substantially altered if full compliance is attempted. This departure states, "Where compliance would substantially alter the nature of the setting or purpose of the facility, or a portion of the facility." We recommend that a portion of the existing trail be made accessible, complying with AGSAPT, to allow individuals with disabilities an opportunity to participate in the intended activity and program. The trail should be made accessible to the point it is technically elastible to do so and to the point doing so does not substantially alter the nature of the setting.	L	L	М	63	\$4,00	AGSAPT			

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30. Play Equipment	A stable, firm and slip resistant surface does not exist leading to the individual swing set, in the east play area; and does not exist in the use zone around the swing set.	15.6.4 .1 (GAD AAG FR)	Since ADAAG does not specifically provide guidance on how to make play areas accessible, we are required to examine existing federal information, which is currently not part of the ADA and, therefore, not enforceable guidance. Two such documents exist; the Play Areas, Final Rule, October, 18 th , 2000 (Play Areas Final Rule); and the New ADAAG, November 24 th , 2004, Chapter 2, 240 Play Areas and Chapter 10, 1008 Play areas (New ADAAG). In essence, both of the Play Areas Final Rule and New ADAAG are identical and both were created by the U.S. Access Board. Due to surface cross slopes greater than 1:50, running slopes greater than 1:12, and abrupt changes in level greater than ½-inch the swing set is not accessible. In other words, the existing sand surface is not considered an accessible surface. To ensure an accessible route surface, not requiring regular maintenance, which is also impact attenuating, we recommend that one accessible path of travel, be installed which consists of either rubber tiles or poured rubber, leading to swing set. We also recommend that a rubber surface be provide in the use zone of at least one swing in the set of swings However, such rubber surface is not technically required by the available accessibility guidance. (Note: A well maintained wood fiber surface, as defined in (SEWFAPS), is also considered accessible under the conditions that such surface is maintained regularly.	L	Н	M	4 5	\$2,00 0	For additional qualitative guidance we utilized "Guide to the ADAAG & Final Rule (GADAAGFR)" and "Stabilized Engineered Wood Fiber for Accessible Playground Surfaces, Final Report (SEWFAPS): Phase III, December 2004. (not enforceable)			

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Locations	Structural Inconsisten	icies	Recommended Corrections/Modifications to Ensure Program Access	Criteria – L=low, M=medium, H=high		L=low, =medium,		=low, medium,		Supplemental Technical Information		Finalized Actions		
Location	Identified Issue	ADAAG Specifications	Recommended Correction	Priority (overall)	Public Access	Frequency - PWD	Photo #	Conceptual Costs	Support Information	Finalized Correction	Date to be Corrected	Date Completed (Include initial)		
31. Play Equipment	Barbeque grill, near the east shelter and play area, is not located on accessible path of travel due to an abrupt change in level and dirt surface.	<u>ODA</u>	ADAAG does not address grills or other cooking fixtures in out door areas. However, the U.S. Access Board has produced proposed guidelines for Outdoor Developed Areas, which do provide guidance on how to make such fixtures accessible. Section 16.7.1.2 of these proposed guidelines requires that where multiple cooking surfaces, grills, or pedestal grills are provided in a picnic area, 50 percent, but no less than two, shall comply with 16.7. Of the 50 percent required to be accessible, 40 percent, but no less than two, shall be located along an outdoor recreation access route complying with 16.3. Ensue that a fully accessible path of travel exists leading to at one barbeque grill in this area; and ensure appropriate maneuvering space in the use area of the grill.		Н	M	52	\$500	Outdoor Developed Areas					

Locations	Structural Inconsistencies		Recommended Corrections/Modifications to Ensure Program Access	Criteria – L=low, M=medium, H=high		, L		mental Technical nformation	Finalized Actions			
Location	Identified Issue	ADAAG Specifications	Recommended Correction	Priority (overall)	Public Access	Frequency - PWD	Photo #	Conceptual Costs	Support Information	Finalized Correction	Date to be Corrected	Date Completed (Include initial)
32. Play Equipment	A stable, firm and slip resistant surface does not exist leading to the composite play equipment, in the west play area; and does not exist in the use zone around the equipment.	15.6.4 .1 (GAD AAG FR)	Since ADAAG does not specifically provide guidance on how to make play areas accessible, we are required to examine existing federal information, which is currently not part of the ADA and, therefore, not enforceable guidance. Two such documents exist; the Play Areas, Final Rule, October, 18 th , 2000 (Play Areas Final Rule); and the New ADAAG, November 24 th , 2004, Chapter 2, 240 Play Areas and Chapter 10, 1008 Play areas (New ADAAG). In essence, both of the Play Areas Final Rule and New ADAAG are identical and both were created by the U.S. Access Board. Due to surface cross slopes greater than 1:50, running slopes greater than 1:12, and abrupt changes in level greater than ½-inch the swing set is not accessible. In other words, the existing sand surface is not considered an accessible surface. To ensure an accessible route surface, not requiring regular maintenance, which is also impact attenuating, we recommend that one accessible path of travel, be installed which consist of rubber tiles or poured rubber, leading to the play area. We also recommend that a rubber surface be provide in the use zone of the play equipment. However, such rubber surface is not technically required by the available accessibility guidance. (Note: A well maintained wood fiber surface, as defined in (SEWFAPS), is also considered accessible under the conditions that such surface is maintained regularly.	L	Н	M	6 5 6 6 7	\$3,00 0	For additional qualitative guidance we utilized "Guide to the ADAAG & Final Rule (GADAAGFR)" and "Stabilized Engineered Wood Fiber for Accessible Playground Surfaces, Final Report (SEWFAPS): Phase III, December 2004. (not enforceable)			

Locations	Structural Inconsistencies		Recommended Corrections/Modifications to Ensure Program Access	Criteria – L=low, M=medium, H=high		,		mental Technical nformation	Finalized Actions			
Location	Identified Issue	ADAAG Specifications	Recommended Correction	Priority (overall)	Public Access	Frequency - PWD	Photo #	Conceptual Costs	Support Information	Finalized Correction	Date to be Corrected	Date Completed (Include initial)
33. Play Equipment	The elevated composite play structures, in the west play area, do not have appropriate transfer points.	15.6.5 .1 (GAD AAG FR)	Since ADAAG does not specifically provide guidance on how to make play areas accessible, we are required to examine existing federal information, which is currently not part of the ADA and, therefore, not enforceable guidance. Two such documents exist; the Play Areas, Final Rule (PAFR), October, 18 th , 2000 (Play Areas Final Rule); and the New ADAAG, November 24 th , 2004, Chapter 2, 240 Play Areas and Chapter 10, 1008 Play areas (New ADAAG). In essence, both of the Play Areas Final Rule and New ADAAG are identical and both were created by the U.S. Access Board. According to PAFR, a percentage of all elevated composite play structures are required to be accessible via ramps or a transfer system. A combination of transfer platforms and transfer steps provides a continuous accessible route to elevated play components. A transfer system provides individuals the space necessary to physically transfer up or down in a composite play structure. Where provided, a 24-inch (610 mm) minimum width is necessary for individuals moving around a structure. Such a transfer system does not exist at the elevated composite play structure. Provide a transfer system as defined in (SEWFAPS), to an appropriate number of the elevated play components or replace the existing elevated play structure.	L	M	M	6 5 6 6 7	\$3,00 0	For additional qualitative guidance we utilized "Guide to the ADAAG & Final Rule (GADAAGFR)" and "Stabilized Engineered Wood Fiber for Accessible Playground Surfaces, Final Report (SEWFAPS): Phase III, December 2004. (not enforceable)			

OJ Watson Park - Conceptual Cost Projections

Total	\$38.450
Year One (Very High)	\$1,400
Year Three (High)	\$1,600
Year Five (Medium)	\$17,800
Year Ten (Low)	\$17,650